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The word is absent from Sweet's *Dictionary*, as is *clæsnungdrenc*, *ibid.* p. 72, 27; *woruld-fægernes*, *ibid.* p. 34, 6; the anglicized (form of Latin *fullo*) *fulwa* (*pæt is webwyrhta*), *ibid.* p. 26, 26 *widsæ*, *ibid.* p. 24, 22; *hanasang*, *ibid.* p. 4, 16. *Fréon* in the sense of 'love' is according to Sweet only poetical; but in the nearly related sense of 'caress' it is twice on record in prose, once in the glosses and another time in the *Martyrology* p. 216, 29. The gloss in question is, to be sure, absent also from Sweet's edition of the *Epinal-Erfurt-Corpus* glossaries in his *OET*. We read in the *Corp. Gloss. Lat.* v, 373, 8 *mulcet friad=friað* (*Erfurt*). *Epinal* concurs with *Corpus* in exhibiting *friat*. I was the first to draw attention to the A.-S. character of the interpretation in the *American Journal of Germanic Philology*, but I erred in trying to connect it with Scotch *fleech*.

A puzzling passage at first sight is the A.-S. paraphrase of Thorpe's *Ps.* 68, 3, *byð me æt þam earon/leagon wiðgangen*, rendering Latin *defecerunt oculi mei*. The psalmist is apparently made to say that eye-sight has gone from him because of his 'ears.' But, somebody may object, there is no necessity for charging the paraphraser with such an evident absurdity. Do you not know that there is an A.-S. *ear* 'sea,' and that consequently it is possible to translate 'because of the salty floods eyesight has gone from me?' I would immediately accept this explanation, were it not for the *gehhero* glossing *lacrimas* in the *Durh. Rit.* p. 40, § 8, l. 2. That *gehhero* is a phonetic change of *tehhero*, as Bouterwek (Introduct. to the *North. Gosp.* p. L.) would have us believe, is of course out of the question. The initial *g* can be nothing else but the short form of the prefix *ge-*, and *ehher* may answer to Skt. *açrám* as *tehher* presupposes a not recorded **daçrám* (cf. Noreen, *Urg. Lautl.* p. 209). The corresponding common A.-S. form of *ehher* 'tear' would then be represented by the *ear* 'tear' we meet with in the above passage of Thorpe's *Psalter*. If I be correct in this assumption, then an *ear* 'tear' will have to appear by the side of *ear* 'sea' in our A.-S. Dictionaries.

OTTO B. SCHLUTTER.

Hartford, Conn.

1 Kluge, *Etym. Wtb.* sub *Zähre* gives *açru* **daçru* as respective Skt. forms.

SUMMER SESSION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GRENOBLE.

TO THE EDITORS OF MOD. LANG. NOTES,

SIRS:—The idea of establishing vacation courses for teachers of French in foreign countries was proposed to the rector of the University of Grenoble four years ago by an American who was spending his summer there, and Americans have ever since been liberal patronizers of the enterprise. The report for the session of 1901 shows in a total enrolment of two hundred and eighty-four, no less than twenty-six from the United States, which number is surpassed by only one other nationality.

Grenoble is but one of four French Universities which offer summer classes for foreigners, but in some respects the organization of the work there is unique and worthy the consideration of teachers of French who seek to combine study with summer vacation. Its location, at the base of the French Alps, has its advantages for summer residence. The session comprises four consecutive months, from July to October inclusive, but the work of each month is independent of that of the others so that the student may arrange his stay to suit the length of his vacation.

The courses are varied. Besides such classes in the language and literature as might be expected, there are lectures on French history, geography, law, economics, art and sociology, which furnish a vivid acquaintance with French business and social life, a knowledge which is scarcely less important to a teacher of French literature than the language itself.

The University of Grenoble is also unique in that it offers during the scholastic year supplementary courses in the French language for foreign students regularly matriculated. During the year 1900-1901 five Americans were enrolled for these courses.

EDGAR EWING BRANDON.

Paris, France.

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TO THE EDITORS OF MOD. LANG. NOTES,

SIRS:—From the reference to Prof. E. T. Owen's work, *A Revision of the Pronoun*, in the leading article of the last issue of MOD. LANG. NOTES, it would naturally be inferred that Prof. Owen was totally unaware at the